The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868. NUMBER 94.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

Gold closed in New York, yesterday, at 134¾.

Morton Foster beat John Avery, at the Fenian game, 115 points in 300, in New York, on the 30th ult.

Brooklyn warehouses were damaged by fire, on the 30th ult., to the extent of a million and a half. Pictures and statuary are interested among the collections of the New York dilettanti.

"Little Mac" was entertained by Asa. Belcher, on Wednesday evening.

General Phil. Sheridan has written a letter repudiating Grant and Colfax, and expressing his regret that he cannot attend the Soldiers' Convention in Philadelphia.

Lager Newton's residence in Fort Wayne Ind., was robbed of $2,000 on Wednesday night.

Frederick Barnes strongly advises the abolition, as soderous, into the "Asiatic University, of women, on the same quantities as men. He likewise advises that, in the Medical Department, the Professors should be chosen for their orthography, experimentals, inventories of strange lingo, geo-etiquette as homeopathic.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Session and Convention, held in Cairo, Ill., on the 1st inst., was a grand success, both in regard to attendance and entertainment. General John A. Logan, Gen. Oglesby and General Eaton addressed their old comrades.

The earliest arrest of the Illinois State House is to be laid in Springfield on Monday next.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Association of county superintendents of schools will be held in Aurora, Ill., on the 14th, 15th and 16th instants. Colonel F. A. Robinson, of St. Paul, delivered the annual address at the Minnesota State Fair, in St. Paul, on the 30th ultimo. The display of articles at the fair is excellent; indeed, the exhibition was the finest ever held in Minnesota, and was a success in every particular.

The English cricketers commence a match between twenty-two native American cricketers at Philadelphia, on Saturday. Their opponents hitherto have been resident Englishmen.

A fellow named John Bertal was arrested in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, for snapping a pistol at a republican procession. On his person were found a dozen certificates of naturalization, properly prepared, with a blank for the names. The Democrats will get over greatest cause that had befallen mankind were the fall of Adam and the landing of the Pilgrim fathers on Plymouth Rock.

FOREIGN.

The Legislature of Quebec will assemble on December first.

The Quebec journals indignantly denounce the Grand Trunk Railway authorities for refusing that road cast of Richmond.

On the 22d inst. C. J. Bridges, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, is shortly to be appointed.

RELIGIOUS.

Rock River Annual Conference—Proceedings of the Second Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS, Oct. 1

Dr. T. M. Eddy, late editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, opened the conference with devotions. The roll of absentees was called and the conference proceeded to business.

We saw several of those who represent the Freedmen's Bureau here and had a pleasant interview with Dr. Reed, the Corresponding Secretary of the Aid Society, and Rev. W. G. Miller, who comes from his work in Georgia, and had the pleasure of meeting Rev. Mr. Haven, who is also in the C. K. E. S.

The following persons, who have been preaching during the past year, were approved in their work: Wm. Worth, of St. Charles; Wm. Hamilton, of Dixon; A. Adams, J. D. Wilson, Walter R. Young, Jonathan Hoag, Wm. Hamilton, Jr., and Wm. P. Gage, of Freeport; J. G. Frost, J. Hammond, J. F. Willing, J. W. Phelps, Oliver Gaylord.

Of the licenses whose past services were approved, we regret the names of Dan. Applefield, now sick at home; G. S. Vanhorn.

Rev. A. J. Joslin presented the report of the committee on Apportion and Family Visitation, which, after a brief discussion, was adopted.

The following resolution concerning the needs of the Freedmen was offered:

Resolved, That the best thing to be done, in the annual meeting of the Illinois Association of county superintendents of schools will be held in Aurora, Ill., on the 14th, 15th and 16th instants. Colonel F. A. Robinson, of St. Paul, delivered the annual address at the Minnesota State Fair, in St. Paul, on the 30th ultimo. The display of articles at the fair is excellent; indeed, the exhibition was the finest ever held in Minnesota, and was a success in every particular.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

The Grand Mass Convention of Soldiers and Sailors in Philadelphia.

Immense Delegations from New York and New England.

The City Splendidly Decorated for the Occasion.

Welcoming Speech by Mayor McMichael.

Responses by Generals Barnum, Kilpatrick and Others.

Letters from the Most Prominent Generals of the Army.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax at Lafayette, Ind.

Governor Oglesby and General Logan at Cairo.

Importation of Ex-Klux Voters into Southern Illinois.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT PHILADELPHIA—THE CITY CROWDED WITH UNION VETERANS—RECEPTION AT INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The gathering of veterans is exceeding the anticipations of those who projected the demonstration here. It is almost impossible to find a vacant room at any respectable hotel, and, in addition, before the arrival of the evening's trains, between sixteen and twenty thousand Union soldiers and sailors had reported for quarters. The Republican city ward clubs of the city have been sleeping accommodations for sixteen thousand in various halls, cloth rooms and engine houses, and this will largely provide for the additional thousands which will arrive during the evening.

VISITING DELEGATIONS.

The following are some of the principal delegations from other localities, as reported by the officers for quarters:

New York, first division, 1,500; second division, 1,000; third division, 1,000; fourth division, 1,000; fifth division, 1,000; sixth division, 1,000; seventh division, 1,000; eighth division, 1,000; Allegheny County, Pa., 800; Lynch Post, Pittsburgh, 200; Reading, Pa., 200; Harrisburg, 200. Besides these there are several thousands from the Eastern men are nearly all organized into Grand Army Posts, and have been for the last year back. Many of them have their colors and regimental flags with them, and will parade under them.

PROMINENT OFFICERS PRESENT.

Among the prominent officers present are Generals Hancock, Meade, Sickles, Hartranft, Wallace, Sheridan, Negley, Wilcox, and a large number of Colonels and Brevet Generals from all the States, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Colorado are also represented.

DECORATIONS.

A stranger would suppose half the population of the city had been busy paste-pot in face and tacking up bunting. Every conceivable device for the preservation of our institutions, and the glorious memories appertaining thereto, is displayed. One of the most interesting features of the decorations is the display of the names of the deceased political statesmen, printed in colors, and each of the Union heroes who fell in the late war during the week counting transparencies for the Union League, Union Veteran Club, and others, where the names are held in honor for the dining and reception of the soldiers. The display of arches, flags, streamers and pendants the young city has put on to do honor to the occasion is the most interest to Western eyes.

In Independence Square took place this afternoon the Mayor's reception and address of welcome.

GRAND PARADE AND REVIEW.

Tuesday morning's meeting is in progress at Independence Square, and the streets are thronged with people are present; at least two thousand of them are in the square, and there are at least ten thousand dollars, and taken a new for Indians. Ten thousand dollars, and taken a new for Indians. Ten thousand dollars, and taken a new for Indians.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, and delivered by carriers in the city and suburbs, at 20 cents per week. Single copies, three cents. Terms by mail, in the United States, payable in advance: DAILY, one year, $12; six months, $6; three months, $3; one month, $1. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, one year, $3; six months, $1 50; three months, 75 cents. Postage must be prepaid by those who receive their papers by mail.

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New York.

Appointments for This Week.

General John M. Palmer at—

Ottawa	Saturday	Oct. 3
Morris	Monday	Oct. 5
Marseilles	Tuesday	Oct. 6
Ottawa	Thursday	Oct. 8
Lockport	Friday	Oct. 9
Plainfield	Saturday	Oct. 10
Joliet	Monday	Oct. 12
Wilmington	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Braidwood	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Kankakee	Thursday	Oct. 15
Momence	Friday	Oct. 16
Clifton	Monday	Oct. 19
Watseka	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Iroquois	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Sheldon	Thursday	Oct. 22
Danforth	Friday	Oct. 23
Onarga	Saturday	Oct. 24
Gilman	Monday	Oct. 26
Rantoul	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Champaign	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Urbana	Thursday	Oct. 29
Mahomet	Friday	Oct. 30
Bloomington	Saturday	Oct. 31
Lexington	Monday	Nov. 2
Chenoa	Tuesday	Nov. 3
Lexington	Wednesday	Nov. 4
Pontiac	Thursday	Nov. 5
Streator	Friday	Nov. 6
Ottawa	Saturday	Nov. 7

Governor Oglesby will speak as follows:

Lockport	Friday	Oct. 9
Plainfield	Saturday	Oct. 10
Joliet	Monday	Oct. 12
Wilmington	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Braidwood	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Kankakee	Thursday	Oct. 15
Momence	Friday	Oct. 16
Watseka	Monday	Oct. 19
Iroquois	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Sheldon	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Danforth	Thursday	Oct. 22
Onarga	Friday	Oct. 23
Gilman	Saturday	Oct. 24
Rantoul	Monday	Oct. 26
Champaign	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Urbana	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Mahomet	Thursday	Oct. 29
Bloomington	Friday	Oct. 30
Lexington	Saturday	Oct. 31
Chenoa	Monday	Nov. 2
Pontiac	Tuesday	Nov. 3
Streator	Wednesday	Nov. 4
Ottawa	Thursday	Nov. 5
Morris	Friday	Nov. 6
Marseilles	Saturday	Nov. 7

Governor B. F. Higginbotham, of Ohio, Democratic candidate for Governor, will speak as follows:

Ottawa	Saturday	Oct. 3
Morris	Monday	Oct. 5
Marseilles	Tuesday	Oct. 6
Ottawa	Thursday	Oct. 8
Lockport	Friday	Oct. 9
Plainfield	Saturday	Oct. 10
Joliet	Monday	Oct. 12
Wilmington	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Braidwood	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Kankakee	Thursday	Oct. 15
Momence	Friday	Oct. 16
Watseka	Monday	Oct. 19
Iroquois	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Sheldon	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Danforth	Thursday	Oct. 22
Onarga	Friday	Oct. 23
Gilman	Saturday	Oct. 24
Rantoul	Monday	Oct. 26
Champaign	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Urbana	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Mahomet	Thursday	Oct. 29
Bloomington	Friday	Oct. 30
Lexington	Saturday	Oct. 31
Chenoa	Monday	Nov. 2
Pontiac	Tuesday	Nov. 3
Streator	Wednesday	Nov. 4
Ottawa	Thursday	Nov. 5
Morris	Friday	Nov. 6
Marseilles	Saturday	Nov. 7

Hon. W. F. Kellogg, United States Senator, will speak as follows:

Lockport	Friday	Oct. 9
Plainfield	Saturday	Oct. 10
Joliet	Monday	Oct. 12
Wilmington	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Braidwood	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Kankakee	Thursday	Oct. 15
Momence	Friday	Oct. 16
Watseka	Monday	Oct. 19
Iroquois	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Sheldon	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Danforth	Thursday	Oct. 22
Onarga	Friday	Oct. 23
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Rantoul	Monday	Oct. 26
Champaign	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Urbana	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Mahomet	Thursday	Oct. 29
Bloomington	Friday	Oct. 30
Lexington	Saturday	Oct. 31
Chenoa	Monday	Nov. 2
Pontiac	Tuesday	Nov. 3
Streator	Wednesday	Nov. 4
Ottawa	Thursday	Nov. 5
Morris	Friday	Nov. 6
Marseilles	Saturday	Nov. 7

Hon. John A. Logan will speak in Decatur, Macon County, Illinois, on Oct. 10.

Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 15
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 16
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 17
Louisville	Monday	Oct. 19
Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 22
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 23
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 24
Louisville	Monday	Oct. 26
Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 29
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 30
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 31
Louisville	Monday	Nov. 2
Louisville	Tuesday	Nov. 3
Louisville	Wednesday	Nov. 4
Louisville	Thursday	Nov. 5
Louisville	Friday	Nov. 6
Louisville	Saturday	Nov. 7

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks at—

Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 15
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 16
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 17
Louisville	Monday	Oct. 19
Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 22
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 23
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 24
Louisville	Monday	Oct. 26
Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 29
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 30
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 31
Louisville	Monday	Nov. 2
Louisville	Tuesday	Nov. 3
Louisville	Wednesday	Nov. 4
Louisville	Thursday	Nov. 5
Louisville	Friday	Nov. 6
Louisville	Saturday	Nov. 7

Hon. John F. Farnsworth at—

Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 15
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 16
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 17
Louisville	Monday	Oct. 19
Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 22
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 23
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 24
Louisville	Monday	Oct. 26
Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 29
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 30
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 31
Louisville	Monday	Nov. 2
Louisville	Tuesday	Nov. 3
Louisville	Wednesday	Nov. 4
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 5
Louisville	Friday	Nov. 6
Louisville	Saturday	Nov. 7

Hon. A. Hurlbut and Hon. B. L. Phillips at—

Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 15
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 16
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 17
Louisville	Monday	Oct. 19
Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 22
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 23
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 24
Louisville	Monday	Oct. 26
Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 28
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Louisville	Monday	Nov. 2
Louisville	Tuesday	Nov. 3
Louisville	Wednesday	Nov. 4
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 5
Louisville	Friday	Nov. 6
Louisville	Saturday	Nov. 7

Hon. Schuyler Colfax at—

Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Louisville	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Louisville	Thursday	Oct. 15
Louisville	Friday	Oct. 16
Louisville	Saturday	Oct. 17
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PENITENTIARY LABOR.

The Journeymen coopers and stonecutters in this city held a meeting a few days since, and passed a number of resolutions on the subject of Penitentiary labor. They declared, among other things, that it was the duty of the Legislature of Illinois to prohibit the importation of the products of prison labor into this State. Inasmuch as such products come into injurious competition with the labor of honest mechanics.

The Constitution of the United States prohibits the States from levying any import or duty upon imports or exports without the consent of Congress, the object of the provision being to establish free trade within our own territorial limits. While there may be a temporary hardship to the coopers and the production of barrels at the Indiana State Prison and Chicago market, we see no way in which the Legislature of Illinois can reach the subject, even if it were disposed to try. It the public could get the hands they want for nothing, they would clearly be better off than they now are, because the labor and capital employed in producing barrels could be turned to supplying other wants, and the community would benefit in two satisfactions enjoyed where there is now only one. The objection to prison labor is, that it produces goods too cheaply. Of course the objection would be met greater if it produced them for nothing. So far as the Illinois Penitentiary is concerned, we should be glad to see such a distribution of labor effected as would reduce its expenses, and make it self-supporting; but we are compelled to say that the policy which rejects articles of utility because they are cheap, whether the cheapness is caused by the bounteous bounty of nature, or by the improvements of machinery, or by any other agency. We are also opposed to the policy of supporting the Courts in the Penitentiary in idleness. Nevertheless prison labor is not a fair competition for the labor of honest mechanics, and if any arrangement can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the Penitentiary, to relieve a class of mechanics from which it is peculiarly and exceptionally oppressive we shall be glad to see it adopted. But we do not see how the Illinois Legislature can reach the Indiana Penitentiary, or prevent the importation of its products as long as any body in that State chooses to buy them.

QUIZOT ON TRADE.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains a long paper, previously announced and expected for, by the France and Prussia regarding future Guizot, who is now in his eighty-first year, was a leading Cabinet Minister during the reign of Louis Philippe, and the statesman on whom that politician depended for the execution of his pacific and universal peace—peace at any price. Twenty years have passed since the revolution of February, 1848, which dethroned both the King and his Minister, and through this period the veteran statesman, who is also a historian, philosopher, critic, and even theologian, has remained aloof from politics. He comes forward now with a somewhat grand air, as if with a little self-repentance with him for twenty years, to offer to Napoleon a fraternal good advice. In his opinion there is no possible cause of war in Europe if France and Prussia pursue a truly pacific course. He believes that Prussia must have peace and will seek it, though guided by Bismarck, "the one ambitious and bold man in Europe," she cannot, in his judgment, be said to either Italy or Russia, in the event of war. Peace is necessary to her, and even Bismarck cannot change her.

The most striking and interesting portion of Guizot's article is that which spreads out his views at great length, of the situation, disposition and resolutions of Napoleon. It does not flatter the Emperor, says Guizot, "Napoleon III. is undoubtedly the one man whose talk and whose reproachings on the question of peace or war are the greatest. Therefore he urges His Majesty to take the initiative in the disarmament of Europe, by reducing the military establishment of France to a peace footing. The real power of France is in Germany. To indeed consider a serious matter in France, and be surprised, to contract in taking strong military and financial precautions, and does not deprecate the "revenge theories," whatever they are, that the "clog" and hinder now Democrats in good standing. They make a point of gold for the Bonapartists and flags for the people, and they make themselves known; thereupon the Republicans quoted from the last speech of their French political candidate the most pacific passages which they could find in favor of paying the national debt and reducing the greenbacks to a gold and, at the same time, condemned, in the sharpest language, Henry Clay Dean and Geo. H. Pendleton for their opposition to water and debase the currency of the country for the purpose of enriching the bondholders. They said the National Banks, and thereby endeavored to "wipe them out" if they got into power, but they were asked to point out one plank in their platform which contained their party to accept the bonds, but they could not do it. They were asked at the Democratic State convention to declare that the Federal, State and municipal purposes for which taxes were levied, given up in favor of the Government taxes on the income of the bonds precisely at the same rate that it taxes any other income; and that all bonds invested in banking, fire, life or marine insurance, or loan and trust companies and savings institutions are taxed for State and municipal purposes just exactly as all other property is taxed; and for honors that the proceeds realized from the sales of six hundred millions of bonds to Europeans are taxed exactly with other property. But, say the Democrats, after you reduce the amount of the six hundred millions invested in banking, insurance, savings and trust institutions, and the six hundred millions sold to foreigners, there will remain five hundred millions of bonds held by individuals—why are they not taxed for State and municipal purposes? They were declared by the Constitution of the United States, as irredeemable and repudiated by the Supreme Court, forbids the States to tax the credit of the government held in that form. And when Pendleton, who had made the loudest noise about taxing bonds, was asked the direct question in Cleveland, the other day, whether he favored the State to had the lawful right to tax them, he admitted they had not. And now the Democratic party demands that the bonds shall be permitted to be taxed by every State and municipal government! What more in the platform of the Democratic party of Illinois than in the platform of the Democratic party of Ohio, as known as an anti-greenback, anti-bond, anti-taxation party, which has pledged itself to pay the United States seven-thirties in greenbacks? Governor Allen, of Ohio, as known as an anti-greenback, anti-bond man who will good service in Illinois; but when he comes to ask for votes he does not now advocate that doctrine, because he knows that the Federal Supreme Court have been adverse to it. The party is not sound, and never has been, committed to the fanatical doctrine that the States can tax the bonds.

We are willing to accept this "carry in," for the future, but we all know that for the past year the public ear had been stunned with more noise than ever proceeded from a boilermaker's shop, in favor of taxing the States tax the bonds as much as they pleased.

And so the Copperhead assault has been driven back at all points, and they are finally compelled to take shelter behind the position of Frank Blair in his Brodhead letter, in which he declares that "the real and only question which we should allow to control us is: Shall we submit to the Reconstruction acts of Congress? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, taxes, the public faith and the public credit. We must have a President who will execute the will of the people (i.e., Copperheads and rebels), by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts."

To this complexion it has come at last, and the sole issue is the one stated by Blair, and restated in the Democratic platform (in the plank inserted by Wade Hampton) viz. Whether the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the Southern State governments shall be true as unconstitutional, null and void, and trampled in the dust by Seymour, with the aid of the army and navy.

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QUIZOT ON TRADE.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains a long paper, previously announced and expected for, by the France and Prussia regarding future Guizot, who is now in his eighty-first year, was a leading Cabinet Minister during the reign of Louis Philippe, and the statesman on whom that politician depended for the execution of his pacific and universal peace—peace at any price. Twenty years have passed since the revolution of February, 1848, which dethroned both the King and his Minister, and through this period the veteran statesman, who is also a historian, philosopher, critic, and even theologian, has remained aloof from politics. He comes forward now with a somewhat grand air, as if with a little self-repentance with him for twenty years, to offer to Napoleon a fraternal good advice. In his opinion there is no possible cause of war in Europe if France and Prussia pursue a truly pacific course. He believes that Prussia must have peace and will seek it, though guided by Bismarck, "the one ambitious and bold man in Europe," she cannot, in his judgment, be said to either Italy or Russia, in the event of war. Peace is necessary to her, and even Bismarck cannot change her.

The most striking and interesting portion of Guizot's article is that which spreads out his views at great length, of the situation, disposition and resolutions of Napoleon. It does not flatter the Emperor, says Guizot, "Napoleon III. is undoubtedly the one man whose talk and whose reproachings on the question of peace or war are the greatest. Therefore he urges His Majesty to take the initiative in the disarmament of Europe, by reducing the military establishment of France to a peace footing. The real power of France is in Germany. To indeed consider a serious matter in France, and be surprised, to contract in taking strong military and financial precautions, and does not deprecate the "revenge theories," whatever they are, that the "clog" and hinder now Democrats in good standing. They make a point of gold for the Bonapartists and flags for the people, and they make themselves known; thereupon the Republicans quoted from the last speech of their French political candidate the most pacific passages which they could find in favor of paying the national debt and reducing the greenbacks to a gold and, at the same time, condemned, in the sharpest language, Henry Clay Dean and Geo. H. Pendleton for their opposition to water and debase the currency of the country for the purpose of enriching the bondholders. They said the National Banks, and thereby endeavored to "wipe them out" if they got into power, but they were asked to point out one plank in their platform which contained their party to accept the bonds, but they could not do it. They were asked at the Democratic State convention to declare that the Federal, State and municipal purposes for which taxes were levied, given up in favor of the Government taxes on the income of the bonds precisely at the same rate that it taxes any other income; and that all bonds invested in banking, fire, life or marine insurance, or loan and trust companies and savings institutions are taxed for State and municipal purposes just exactly as all other property is taxed; and for honors that the proceeds realized from the sales of six hundred millions of bonds to Europeans are taxed exactly with other property. But, say the Democrats, after you reduce the amount of the six hundred millions invested in banking, insurance, savings and trust institutions, and the six hundred millions sold to foreigners, there will remain five hundred millions of bonds held by individual—why are they not taxed for State and municipal purposes? They were declared by the Constitution of the United States, as irredeemable and repudiated by the Supreme Court, forbids the States to tax the credit of the government held in that form. And when Pendleton, who had made the loudest noise about taxing bonds, was asked the direct question in Cleveland, the other day, whether he favored the State to had the lawful right to tax them, he admitted they had not. And now the Democratic party demands that the bonds shall be permitted to be taxed by every State and municipal government! What more in the platform of the Democratic party of Illinois than in the platform of the Democratic party of Ohio, as known as an anti-greenback, anti-bond, anti-taxation party, which has pledged itself to pay the United States seven-thirties in greenbacks? Governor Allen, of Ohio, as known as an anti-greenback, anti-bond man who will good service in Illinois; but when he comes to ask for votes he does not now advocate that doctrine, because he knows that the Federal Supreme Court have been adverse to it. The party is not sound, and never has been, committed to the fanatical doctrine that the States can tax the bonds.

We are willing to accept this "carry in," for the future, but we all know that for the past year the public ear had been stunned with more noise than ever proceeded from a boilermaker's shop, in favor of taxing the States tax the bonds as much as they pleased.

And so the Copperhead assault has been driven back at all points, and they are finally compelled to take shelter behind the position of Frank Blair in his Brodhead letter, in which he declares that "the real and only question which we should allow to control us is: Shall we submit to the Reconstruction acts of Congress? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, taxes, the public faith and the public credit. We must have a President who will execute the will of the people (i.e., Copperheads and rebels), by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts."

To this complexion it has come at last, and the sole issue is the one stated by Blair, and restated in the Democratic platform (in the plank inserted by Wade Hampton) viz. Whether the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the Southern State governments shall be true as unconstitutional, null and void, and trampled in the dust by Seymour, with the aid of the army and navy.

PENITENTIARY LABOR.

The Journeymen coopers and stonecutters in this city held a meeting a few days since, and passed a number of resolutions on the subject of Penitentiary labor. They declared, among other things, that it was the duty of the Legislature of Illinois to prohibit the importation of the products of prison labor into this State. Inasmuch as such products come into injurious competition with the labor of honest mechanics.

The Constitution of the United States prohibits the States from levying any import or duty upon imports or exports without the consent of Congress, the object of the provision being to establish free trade within our own territorial limits. While there may be a temporary hardship to the coopers and the production of barrels at the Indiana State Prison and Chicago market, we see no way in which the Legislature of Illinois can reach the subject, even if it were disposed to try. It the public could get the hands they want for nothing, they would clearly be better off than they now are, because the labor and capital employed in producing barrels could be turned to supplying other wants, and the community would benefit in two satisfactions enjoyed where there is now only one. The objection to prison labor is, that it produces goods too cheaply. Of course the objection would be met greater if it produced them for nothing. So far as the Illinois Penitentiary is concerned, we should be glad to see such a distribution of labor effected as would reduce its expenses, and make it self-supporting; but we are compelled to say that the policy which rejects articles of utility because they are cheap, whether the cheapness is caused by the bounteous bounty of nature, or by the improvements of machinery, or by any other agency. We are also opposed to the policy of supporting the Courts in the Penitentiary in idleness. Nevertheless prison labor is not a fair competition for the labor of honest mechanics, and if any arrangement can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the Penitentiary, to relieve a class of mechanics from which it is peculiarly and exceptionally oppressive we shall be glad to see it adopted. But we do not see how the Illinois Legislature can reach the Indiana Penitentiary, or prevent the importation of its products as long as any body in that State chooses to buy them.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

A CORRESPONDENT at Freeport sends us the circular of a gift enterprise, in which THE TRIBUNE is referred to as a voucher for its honorable dealing. The reference is entirely without authority. No such permission ever was or ever will be given by us in favor of any gift enterprise, and any assumption by question or otherwise, from this paper, of its approval, is *prima facie* evidence that such reference is a swindle.

The Democrats are not lying all the truth about the United States can easily do if they would. *Republican.*

The Democrats would say and tell the "truth" if they would state the fact that the United States does tax the bonds precisely as it taxes farms, factories, warehouses, vessels, crops, cattle, etc.; they tax the income or profit of them from year to year, and if a citizen has to pay one cent, after making certain deductions, Bonds, farms, factories, crops and cattle are, therefore, taxed equally by the United States.

A National Caucus Convention, the call for which is signed by many of the most prominent Intellectual, clergymen and laymen of the country, is to assemble in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York, on the 17th of November next.

The office of the Bureau of Statistics ceases to exist on the 1st of January next. Delmar, in revenge on Congress for abolishing the office, means to make the most of his opportunities to help the Copperheads by pretending that he has discovered that the government is bankrupt, and stinking with fearful rapidity. The Chicago Times,

Medical.

WHY ENDURE

A LIVING DEATH!

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC!

Exchange Pain for Ease

NEW MAN,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

WASTING AWAY,

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC

Railroads.

Ocean Steamers.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

Papier Mâché.

PAPIER MACHE

Schools.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

Medical.

THE EVILS OF EXCESS

Preliminary Lecture—Self-Abuse Examined.

Special Notices.

Medical Cards.

Dr. Hughes

Private Medical Institute.

Dr. Hunter,

Private Dispensary.

Dr. Hunter,

Private Medical Institute.

Dr. Hughes,

Private Medical Institute.

Dr. Hughes,

Private Medical Institute.

Dr. Hughes

EUROPE.

The Situation in Spain.

Arrival of General Prim at Madrid.

The Capital Quiet Under its New Rulers.

Speculations as to the Successor of Queen Isabella.

Late Movements of the Queen.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Spain.
THE LATEST SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Madrid is quiet. The Provisional Junta organized with Serrano as President. No ministers have yet been taken looking to the future of the country beyond denouncing the plots for a republic which, we still there be untold miseries Peace and Bourbon arrive.

The battle between Paris and Serrano occurred at Alcolea, near Cordova. It was very short, and there were few losses.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The success of the revolutionary movement in Spain, calling as it has in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, gives rise to speculation as to her probable successor on the Spanish throne. It is generally believed that the Queen Mother of Napoleon, will there be until Generals Prim and Serrano